# IN THE LAND OF DIAMONDS

Richmonder Writes of Visit to De Beers Mines.

GEMS BY BUCKET FULL

Gold Export Were More Valuable Than the Diamond Industry. Graphic Description of South African

Country.

By T. W. GENTRY.

(Special Correspondence of The Times-Dispatch.)

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 26,-Since my last letter I have had an opportunity to see ing protty much all of the country com prising Cape Colony, Orange River Colo ny, the Transvaal, Natal and Rhodesia, as well as parts of the native possessions in Griqualand, Swaziland, Zululand, Basu-doland and the middle South African "Karoo," as well as portions of the Por-tuguese East African Torritory, and a wonderful country it is! Vast in extent, great in its opportunities, grand in its scenery, and interesting in the extreme to the traveller.

Leaving Cape Town by the rallway for Bulawayo, the northern extremity of the "Cape of Cairo" road and 1,360 miles distant, one passes through almost every sea level to a great plain over 6,000 feet of mountains-the general aspect of the country is not unlike a trip over the Denver and Rio Grande and Union Pacific, through Humboldt Valley and porof Nevada and Arizona.

At De Aar the rallway diverges, one section going via Naauwpoort to Bloom-fontein. Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, and down into Lorenco, Marquez and Natal via Pretoria, the other con-tinuing on to Kimberley, Mateking and Bulawayo, in the north, Kimberley is the largest and most interesting town en route, and is the modern "Golconda," for here are the great De Heers diamond saes, the like of which has never yet the discovered, and it is doubtful if its equal will ever be unearthed. It is generally believed by the ordinary people, and, in fact, fairly conceded by the best authorities that this wonderful deposit was the source of the wealth of the famed Queen of Sheba, and even of King Solomon himself; a visit such as I had the pleasure of making to these depths of hidden riches reminds one of the most extravagant tales of the "Arabian Knights." largest and most interesting town

extravagant tales of the "Arabian Knights."

Blarting at the top where for years the "dazzling shinors" were pleked up from surface diggings, and where now a voat erater nearly half a mile across and a thousand feet deep occupies the site of "Colesburg Kopje," which has been dug down and changed from a small mountain into a great hole in the ground, you descended by a vortical shaft 2,000 feet into the bowels of the earth—from this shaft runs tunnels at various levels through solid rock until they penetrate the wonderful pocket of "blue dirt" or diamond-bearing matrix—this blue dirt is quite soft and thickly mixed with small ark stones or gravel about the size of a pea, and also accompanied by quantities of garnets of little value; it is carried to the surface and undergoes a treatment. ties of garnets of little value; it is carried to the surface and undergoes a treatment by several processes, mostly of a washing and filtering nature, and afterwards passes over inclined surfaces smeared with a thick grease—a certain propared compound, to which, strange as it may seem, the diamonds adhere, while values stones pass right along to receptables, the contents of which are, however, carofully assorted over by experienced "pickers" who never fall to find thousands of dollars daily in this mass.

Diamonds by Backet Full.

Diamonds by Backet Full. the show-rooms I saw diamonds by bucket-full, ranging from half to ity, and even more, carats, and valued nillions of dollars. Stones weighing nillions of dollars. Stones weighing of dipty-three carats and valued at 200 each have been found here, and ves and Dutch settlers now occaality come into Kimberley with stones and from \$10,000 to \$25,000 each, while a control of the beds of creeks and rivers the pectors yet make a fortune. A most i law controls the tride in these es, and any person offering one for without first proving ownership, and ng it officially weighed, registered and rided is liable to heavy fines, imprisent and comiscation and final expulon release. No rough dismond can processed in the property of the property of the processes of the processe stone weighing 21 1-4 caruts, for which he received five hundred pounds sterling. Two years later the same Dutchman obtained from a Hottentot a stone which was proved at 83 1-2 carats. O'Reilly marketed this for eleven thousand, two hundred pounds. The stone, now in the possession of the Countess of Dudley, is valued at twenty-five thousand pounds, or about \$125,000. This is the celebrated "star of South Africa." The "Kimberley proper," or original Colesburg Kopie, is by far the greatest producer, but the De Beers, Bulfontsine, Du Totts Pan and Wesselton are all immensely rich, paying

Aside from Kimberley, Jagersfontein I Aside from Kimberley, Jagersfonden is the richest, and the largest single white diamond yet discovered was found here on June 30, 1833, weighing 371 curats, and was 5 1-2 inches across its greatest measurement. It had a flaw in its center. In 1895 a flawless white stone of 634 carats was found hert, and said to be the most perfect diamond ever discovered.

### The Gold Output,

The Gold Output,

As valuable as the diamond industy is the exports for 1898 (before the war), being about five million pounds sterling, pales before the startling figures of the value of the gold exported during the same year, which reached the enormous sum of fifteen million, three hundred and innety-four thousand, four hundred and sorty-two sterlins.

Returning from the north to De Aar I journeyed to Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange River Colony, and after a short stay proceeded to Johannesburg and Pretoria in the Transvaal. Johannesburg is the great head centre of the famous "Witwaters Rand," and here the wonderful golden reef crops out, and for 60 miles to the east and west, along a narrow belt, are ranged hundred of shatis with all the necessary machinery and plant to reduce the retractory and apparently valueless auriferous stones to bars of metallic gold.

The world's output of fine gold in 1888





don't and can't walk properly, because their legs are deformed in some

Physical culture instructors have found that a large proportion of their pupils, when they come to them, do not possess normal legs and, therefore, all schools of physical culture have certain well-defined exercises for making legs normal-for correcting knock knees, bow legs, pigeon toes, flat feet and legs which, although they may be free of any of these common deformities, are scrawny and of insufficient strength to poise the body properly

and for its best health.

It is highly important to give heed to the legs, for, only when they are normal can one stand correctly; and if this cannot be done, not only the free movement of air into the lungs will be hindored, but every motion of the body, both in exercise and in every-day actions, will be made more or loss abnormally difficult, according to the degree of weakness or doformity of the legs.

Thus, an ill-shaped pair of legs is as much of a curse as a sturdy pair is a blessing to the owner,

Logs cannot bethoroughly strong unless they can be made to touch completive all the way up from the heels and where.

Look at your legs as you try to hold to

Look at your legs as you try to hold

form an angle of sixty degrees. Are the knees ever so little apart? Then you are bow-legged. Do the knees touch while those parts of the legs just above and below show light between them? Then you are knock-kneed. Does the foot fall to arch? Then you are flat-footed. If any or all of these things are noticed, the your body is not normally balanced and poised. And I fear that, if you are a

one or more of these defects in your legs when you give thom careful scrutiny.

To get rid of any deviation from the perfect log, it is necessary to take up physical culturs. In this way classic legs can be attained in a short time. These mean, besides a well-poised body and resultant good health, attractive physical outlines, something that a knock-kneed, or a bow-legged, or a pigeon-toed, or a flat-footed man or woman doesn't possess.

Physical culture is the only hope for leg deformed grown ups and older children, but parents can overcome any abnormal tendency in the legs of young children by a little care on their part. They should see to it that the youngster walks on the ball and outside of the foot, the toes and the heel. A child made to walk in this fashion can't be knockkneed or fiat-fooled. These two deformities result only when a child is permitted to walk on the inside of the foot. But

A well-known surgeon once said:

"Over half the people I see on the entire length while the toes of each foot the outside of its feet, care should be taken not to let it run to an extreme, for this will create a tendency to bow the legs. See to it that the muscles on the inside of the leg are as strong as those on the out side, and then there be no danger of a son or a daugher's becoming ill shaped by reason of apair of legs curving outward.

The following exercises will be beneficial to the growing child as well as to the parent. They should be taken up twice a day, preferably for fifteen minutes after rising in the morning and be-fore retiring for the night. The more energetic the movements are performed. the more benefit will they confer and the sooner will they work their transformations.

The exercises for bow legs do their work The exercises for bow legs do their worn by building up the inside muscles of the legs and those for knock-knees improve the outer muscles. These movements therefore, are excellent for normal as well as abnormal legs, for in either case the strengthen the foundations of the body And, as with a house, so with the human body—the foundation must be perfect to obtain the best results.

Exercise I.-Gain the correct standing position. Clasp the hands at the middle of the back and cross the legs at the knees, with the feet flat on the floor. Then rise on tiptoes and, taking care not

ALSO GOOD FOR BOW LEGS

and assume a sitting posture as far as possible (Figure I). Hold the position until the toes ache, then relax, and repeat every few moments.

The exercise can be varied and made harder by keeping the feet flat on the floor while trying to sit down.

This movement is extremely efficacious in curing knock knees.

Exercise II.—For another good exercise for knock knoes, sit down facing a frient, put your knoes between his, which are tightly held against yours, and, while he resists, push his knoes as far apart as they will go.

Exercise III.—Standing with the legs together on a smooth or offed or waxed floor, separate the legs as far as possible by sliding them out to either side. When the legs are fully separated, hold the position for a moment and then easily regain the correct standing position.

This will be found a strenuous exer-

for knock knees. It will also | apart and, keeping them flat on the strengthen many of the more important of the legs together. Exercise IV .- This movement, also for knock knees, consists in gaining the correct standing position and then, with the

PROF. ANTHONY BARNETS
TELLS How to CURE

Bow Leas,

KACK KALLS,

PIGEON TOES,

feet touching, pulling the knees as far apart as possible simply by the power of the leg muscles. Exercise V.—Starting from the correct standing position, clasp the hands easily behind the back, so as to get them out of the way, spread the legs well apart, assume a sliting posture, and, taking care not to move the foot one whit closer, energetically bring the knees towards each other and try hard to make them touch (Figure 2).

If practiced constantly, this movement will do much to strengthen how legs.

leg muscles and tendons.

FIG.IX. BUILDS UP WEAK LEGS-

Exercise VI.—This exercise, also efficasious for remedying how legs, is accom-plished by first standing correctly, then grasping a medicine ball, or a ottoman, grasping a medicine ball, or a ottoman, or anything of a similar nature, between the legs at the knees, and pressing the knees in hard against the ball (Figure 3). After the ball is squeezed as tightly as possible, the position should be held for a moment, even though the pain is quite sovere. Then relax and let the ball drop to the floor, repeating the exercise after a brief rest. It is well to class the hands behind the back and in this way to keep them from interfering with the exercise.

ExerciseVII.—Spread the legs far apart on a smooth or olded stretch of floor, and by the power of the leg muscles alone, keeping the hands behind the back, pull the legs together into the position for bow legs.

Exercise VIII .- For a fourth movement for bow legs, put the feet several inches

try hard to pull the knees and the calves

Exercise IX.-To cure pigeon toes, sit on the edge of a chair, and see that the knees are together and the feet, both heels and toes, are touching each other Then, keeping the knees and the heels in these positions, alternately move sidethe other as far as possible. Keep both feet flat on the floor, and center all your thoughts and energy in the effort to get the moving foot at right angles with the other,

Exercise X.—While sitting, hold out the right (or left) leg at full length and energetically turn the foot in and up toward the inside of the les.

This movement remedies flat feet by strengthening the muscles of the inside for flat feet, he who possesses them must always try to walk on the out side of the foot.

Exercise XI.—For a general upbuilding exercise for legs of any sort, lie down on the floor on the stomach, and after piscing a medicine ball or ottoman on the outstretched legs at the clasped knees, rest the forearms on the floor, with the elbows in a vertical line with the shoulders. Then, keeping the legs together, raise the lower and press them hard against the ball, which is thus squeezed between the upper and lower law (Testing at the position until the less begin to ache, then relax, and repeat in a few moments.

This movement will not fail to make scrawny and ill-shaped legs take on flesh and become normal in proportions.

(Copyright, 1903, by Anthony Barker.)

### is being mined at present, the large comtraveller that Southern California offers panies holding miles of it in reserve. From most reliable estimates, based on after the run through New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada, and reminded me very the yearly production for several years much of my experience and impressions and calculating at prices obtained during of that part of our country. Maritzburg, the capital of Natal, is about 75 miles that period, experts reckon the value of obtainable ore now in the vicinity of Johannesburg to be worth over one billion,

or six times the amount of the entire production of California between 1849 and In addition to this wonderful auriferous deposit, which in this vicinity alone covers over 6,000 square miles, there are similar deposits around Potchefstroom, Venterskroom, De Kaap and Komati, in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, and immense alluvial goldfields in the

two hundred and fifty pounds sterling,

latter, as well as in Swaziland and Zululand. The "Lydenberg" alluvial field (Transvaal) is famous for its big nuggets, one of over 215 ounces having been found there not long ago, Rhodesia, formerly Matabeliland and Mashonaland, are all

Matabelliand and Mashonaumo, are an rich in gold.

It is well that this country abounds in gold and precious stones, since the cost of living in Johannesburg is something terrible, I spent Christmas week on the Rand, and Christmas day in Johannesburg. On Christmas eve I saw small, sickly-looking turkeys selling for 42 shillings, over \$10 each, fancy paying over a dollar per pound for poultry. Everything else sells in proportion, and all stable foods are brought up from the thing else sells in proportion, and all staple foods are brought up from the coast ports. One dares not drink. Water and claret and lemonade are 50 cents per glass in the hotels. German beer or English ale is 50 cents per glass. Scotch whiskey and soda, 50 cents for large glass at dinner. A decent cigar, from 75 cents to \$1.25 each. Eggs, \$1.50 per dozen. Fruit and fresh vegetables, almost unkonwn outside of the mine owner's table.

### In Pretoria.

In Pretoria.

Pretoria, the capital of the Dutch (Boer) Republic, now the Transvanl Colony of England, is a very pretty place, and the Dutch Government public buildings are the finest in South Africa. Here was the residence of "Oom Paul," as the "White House" of President Kruger was known, and here the old fellow lived in simple splendor, if sitting out on a wide plazza smoking a "calabash" (Boer pipe made from a peculiar gourd handle), and quanting schnapps, and Yon Riebeek, and ruling at will, could constitute happiness, with the chink of accumulated wealth constantly tinkling in his ear. But it's all over now, I could not help contempiating the scene and observe in place of the bulky form of the retund old Dutchman, the nalty appearance of the smart English army officer who filled his place.

smart English army officer who filled his place.

Leaving Pretoria via Eelandsfontein and Natal Spruit. I begun my journey overland to Pietermaritzburg and Durban, The distance by rail is a little over £0 miles from Pretoria and 1.500 miles from Cape Town, and the run from Pretoria to Maritzburg is about 30 hours; so you see one has ample time to take in the country. The trip is one of great interest, since one passes through nearly all of the great battlefields of the late war, and particularly those so disastrous to the British arms in the early campaign of Sir Redevers, Lord Methuen and others, and including Tugela River Colensa Splon Kop, Majuba, Estcourt and many others, stopping at Ladysmith and other interesting points.

Haturning from the north to De Aar 1 journeyed to Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange River Colony, and after a short stay proceeded to Johannesburg and Fretoria in the Transval. Johannesburg is the great head centre of the wonderful golden reef crops out, and for 60 miles to the east and west, along a narrow belt, are ranged hundred of single with the compared with Cape Colony and for 60 miles to the east and west, along a narrow belt, are ranged hundred of single with the compared with Cape Colony and to cool it wifn. That was my Christmas, the wonderful golden reef crops out, and for 60 miles to the east and west, along a narrow belt, are ranged hundred of single with the compared with Cape Colony and the compared with Cape Colony and a narrow belt, are ranged hundred of single with the colonic state of the seast and south of the seast and west, along a narrow belt, are ranged hundred of single with the colonic state of the produces of which south Africa produced a little over 28 per cent. Not smooth the colonic state of the colony and the colony and the colonic state of the seast and south of

from Durban, and 2,225 feet above sea level, and situated in a "basin" with mountains on all sides, some towering from two to three thousand feet above the city. The railway climbs in and out among these and affords magnificent scenery. Howick falls 18 miles from the city, and near the railway are some 3,500 feet above sea level and beautiful. No Dust Storm.

Dust storms, which are the curse of nearly the whole of South Africa, are almost unknown in Natal since its entire surface is covered with grass; the public buildings of Maritzburg are all very fine. The Umgeni River flows around the

city, but some distance from it, and, as stated above, at Howick it leaps over a rocky precipice in one sheer fall of 35 feet, or double the height of Niagara; and when swollen by rain is one of the most imposing waterfalls in the world. Some eight miles lower down it again leaps over a series of cascades, a distance of over \$50 feet and enters a rocky gorge whose sides arise abruptly on either side to a height of several hundred feet, and are most imposing; it continues in its rush to the ocean through a most roman-tic and picturesque course, that has been

are most imposing; it continues in its rush to the ocean through a most romantic and picturesque course, that has been likened to the famous Felsen-meer, near the Rhine Valley. The reliway between Maritaburg and Durban is through a veritable garden, and flowers and fruits viewith each other for room to put forth their abundant crops.

In my letter of the 5th of November I gave a very full description of Durban, and its places of interests as well as of its very cosmopolitan inhabitants, and as nothing worthy of note transpired during my second visit, I will refrain from further remerks about this, the principal city of the Garden Colony. Suffice it to say that I like it much better than any town in South Africa. To a Virginian and especially a Richmonder, nothing can be more disappointhan a Christmas in the Southern Hemisphere, and above all one in South Africa, and horrer of horrors, one passed in Johannesburg. I spent the Christmas of 1901 in Sydney. New South Wales, and thought that as little like the joyful and happy season at home as it was possible for it to be; but it was enjoyable beyond expression when compared to that of 1902, in Johannesburg. There was, beyond, the appearance of shop windows and women and children crowding the streets in their vicinity, absolutely not one thing to remind one of the festive occasion at home and cripting from the proper of the providing pig or savory 'possum, no cranberries or celery, pumpkin pier or fruit cake, not a soul that you knew well enough to be "at home" with; the thermomter reading 10 degrees in the shade, a howling storm of dust and sand so thick that you could not see across the street, and did not dare to go out in; cooped up in a wretched little hotel at a sovereign (\$5.00) per day, with cheapest drink 50 cents each and no ice to cool it wifn. That was my Christmas. May I be saved the pain of spending such another one.

On Christmas eve I stood on the principal street about 8:30 at light and conting the principal street about 8:30 at light and conting th

# **QUEER DRESS** OF DUTCH

How the People Live in Holland's Country Districts.

THE ISLAND OF MARKEN

Small Estates and Low Wages-Among the Dairymen Where the Cattle Live With the People-Look at the Alkmar Cheese Market.

## By Frank G. Carpenter.

(Special Correspondent to The Times-Dispatch, Copyrighted, 1903.) AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14.—If you want to

Take for instance the Island of Marken, in the Zudyer Zee, not far from this great city of Amsterdam. It seems to be another world. The people look down upon modern clothing and dress as the Dutch did fifty years ago. The men wear bloomers so full at the hips that you could make a dress skirt out of one nair could make a dress skirt out of one pair of trousers. They have roundabouts or shirtwatsts of black wool, with big silver buttons as large as an after-dinner cof-

buttons as large as an after-dinner coffee cup saucer. The trousers stop at the root of the calf and below are woolen stockings and closs.

The women wear gorgeous red and white caps, red bodices and white skirts, which fall to the knees and below have blue or black stockings or closs. Their caps come down almost to the eyes, ending in a fringe of banged hair which covers the ears, a curl of hair hanging down each cheek to the shoulder. If went out to Marken one day and spent the day photographing the people and houses. I had no trouble in getting good pictures, for every man, woman

embroidered. The kitchen utensils were copper, and two brass candiesticks, which shone like gold, stood on a shelf

### under the plates. A Dutch Farm House.

On my way to Marken I stopped at Broeck, a little farming town in the midst of the meadows, to see a cheese factory. The factory was house, stable and cheese-making establishment com-bined. This is so throughout the dairy bined. This is so throughout the dairy regions of Holland. The hay is stowed away in the garret, and one-half of the house had accommodation for thirty cows, which are brought in doors during the winter and kept there. The stable part of the house had accommodation for thirty cows, two for each stall, and it was cleaner than the average American kitchen. The cows were out during my visit but I walked with clean feet from stall to stall, making notes of the arrangements. The walls of the stalls are palned black to the height of the cows and white above that. In front of each stall there is a window with lace curtains over it, and at the back a drain six stall there is a window with lace curtains over it, and at the back a drain six inches deep, which is flooded daily with water and kept so clean that there is little perceptible odor. But as for that the Dutch say that cow smells are healthful, and the little farmers do not wind them at all.

rope the size of a clothes line with a strap loop at its end to hold up its tall. One end of the rope is fastened to the rafters just over the cow, so raising the tail that there is no danger of it being flirtedthrough the milk or into the eye

of the milker.

In a room adjoining this was the cheese room with a hundred balls of cheese room with a hundred balls of fresh Edam cheese on the racks. The cheese was of a rich yellow color and more delicious than any we have in the United States. I was shown the cheese presses, and as I examined them I not-leed, some American oil stoves on the shelves nearby, an evidence that the American invasion has evidently found its place in this out of the way factory. The old lady who owned the establishment explained the processes of cheese making, bobbing the gold horns over her eyes to and fro as she did so.

### Among the Dutch Farmers.

Among the Dutch rarmers.

I like the Dutch country people! They are the quaintest of all the characters of the Notherlands and they remind you of the plotures of Holland you see in the galleries. The people of the towns dress about the same as we do, but in the back districts are girls with lace caps and helmets of gold, silver and the back districts are girls with lace caps and helment of gold, silver and brass, and also corkserew gold horns sticking out on each side of the eyes. The women working in the fields wear black hats and wide linen skirts, and it is not uncommon to find a young man with a thick mop of hair cut straight off at the neck, a richly embroidered shirt, a roundabout with enormous silver buttons and trousers of volveteen which look like enormous bags tied in at the knee.

The people are more devoted to stock farming and dairying than to tilling the soil. The country raises excellent grass, and there are now here something like and there are now nere something like a million and a half cattle, chiefly Hol-steins. There are a million and a quar-ter hogs, more than a half million horses, and seven hundred and fifty thousand sheep.

### Alkmar and its Dutch Cheeses.

Some of the chief dairy regions are in the north, and at Alkmar is a famous cheese market to which the people from seventy or eighty villages bring in their cheese for sale. Each cheese is marked cheese for sale. Each cheese is marked with the initials of its maker. The stock is spread out on waxed cloths, and is bought by wholesale merchants, who ship it the all parts of the world. Holland exported about \$5,000,000 worth of cheese in 1900, the bulk of the product going to England. Belgium, Germany and France.

Thousands of tons of this is sold at Alkmar, the stuff being brought in in wagons over the road, on barges up the canals and by the small farmers in dog carts. The price of cheese makes good or bad times in the dairy regions, and the rise or fall of a cent or so a pound the farmer is happy or miserable.

### In Dutch Dairy Land.

The Dutch Tie Up Their Cows' Tails.

I was interested in the arrangements to keep the cows clean. Every cow is to keep the cows clean. Every cow is the like children, and are careful that nothing is done to disturb or excite them. On a cold day if in the fields they are possible to the size of a clothes line with a cold day if in the fields they are considered.

In Dutch Dairy Land.

It was at Haarlem that the best tulips were raised during the great crace, when well bedded, and it has, in addition, a nothing is done to disturb or excite them. On a cold day if in the fields they are considered. They speculate will. On a cold day if in the fields they are blanketed, and when hot the blankets are often kept on as a protection from the files. The cows are fed in the fields, and the milking is done in the pasture, the farmers claiming that the animals should not be worried by being driven into the stable. On large farms the milk is collected by wagons, and on the small ones the milkingide often brings it in themselves using a yoke which fits over the shoulders, with a bucket hung to each end.

over the shoulders, with a bucket hung to each end.

In France I found the cattle tied to stakes to keep them from destroying the crops next the pastures. Here in Holland inothing is tothered or watched. There are but fow fonces, but little canals two or three feet wide take their places. The gate to a field is often a drawbridge, which is let down when the animals pass in or out, but at other times remains up. Other bridges have gates built upon them, and it looks funny to see such gates standing here and there alone in the fields.

## They Are Thrifty.

They Are Thrifty.

The farmers are everywhere thrifty, Nothing goes to waste. The haystacks are roofed with boards or thatched in such a way that the thatch can be lowered as the hay is fed out. All woodwork is painted, and rot and rust is not to be seen. Indeed, the only things that show signs of decay here are the windmills, some of which are hundreds of years old. In some cases these have been replaced by steam or oil engines, but they still do a great deat of pumping and grinding. You see them everywhere upon the Dutch landscape; some are huge affairs with arms thirty or more feet long, and great stone or brick towers rising high above the rest of the landscape. Many furnish the power for grist millis. Some saw lumber and others grind flour food for the stock. It takes only two men for a large mill, so that the expense of running is slight. I am told that a large mill costs one or two thousand dollars, and that the smaller onen are much more expensive than the steel structures of a similar kind in America. spent the day photographing the people and houses. I had no trouble in getting and houses. The women working in the floids went and child was ready to phose for a certain number of pennies, and the little ones that hit a hick more than a little more than a little more than a little work and houses of health of the houses and he had not been and a half-stry house house when it photographed, and I think the bursonmaster himself would have peed for less than and trouble of the ways. They are solve looking, but they son, and as little more when I photographed, and I think the bursonmaster.

AL and of Small Farms.

More than half of the farmers of Holland a half-stry house house was not with the holding are comparatively house house was not involved and house was not

not comprise more than one-third of the fruits of Japan, which has about the same climate.

There are parts of Holland, however, which are just right for flowers. Take the region about Haarlem, where more bulbs are raised than at any place in the world. The soil there is a mixture of sand and loam just fitted for the best of tulips, hyacinths and gladioluses There are syndicates and individuals a There are syndicates and individuals at Haarlom who do a big business in bulb raising. They have patches of tulips, hyadishes and other bulbs acres in extent. The hyadishes load the air with their perfume and the fields are of such colors that in passing through on the railroad at certain times of the year, you seem to be traveling over a crasy quilt more gorgeous than any over put together in reality.

There are in all about 2,000 different kinds of tulps raised here: 2,000 varie-

kinds of tulips raised here: 2,000 ties of gladioluses and 1,700 hyac The bulbs are planted in trenches, the large plants in the center and th

the large plants in the center and that small ones at the side. The varieties are kept separate, each row being lubeled with its own name.

The most of the bulbs exported by Eloland are raised near Haarlem, and this means an amount equal to about \$5,000.

Annually, much of which comes from the United States.

along about when Boston was started, one Haarlem tulip bulb brought about \$1,600, with a team of gray horses and one Haariem tulip bulb brought about \$1,500, with a team of gray horses and a carriage thrown in, and an Amsterdam bulb was sold for twelve acres of land, bulb was sold for twelve acres of land. Both of these bulbs were of the variety known as Semper Augustus, of which there were then only two in existence. At the same time other varieties brought enormous sums. Tulip buying was a regular business and men grewrich and poor from the trade. Some Dutch mortgaged their houses to buy tulips, and the loss of a peck of bulbs caused a man's ruin.

The Dutch tulips new sell for ordinary prices, but they are still handled on business principles, and both cultivation and marketing have been reduced to a science. The bulbs are set out in September and Octobor. They are carefully cultivated by skillful workmen, many of the farms employing hundreds of hands. They are packed for the market just sa and are shipped to seed and flower dealers all over the world.

I doubt if the ordinary Dutch farmed makes money. Take the \$0,000 who have less than fifteen acres. They cannot as best produce more than a living. Indeed some of these are selling their farms and renting others. Lands are high and rents